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HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

Published monthly, during the Academic Year, by Harvard Law Students.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.50 PER ANNUM 35 CENTS PER NUMBER.

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THE LAW SCHOOL. — The registration in the School on November 15 for the last twelve years is shown in the following table: —

	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
Res. Grad. . .	1	—	4	1	1	—
Third year . .	149	167	180	182	192	190
Second year . .	190	196	201	232	216	199
First year . .	229	228	293	285	243	243
Specials . . .	59	49	60	58	64	62
	628	640	738	758	716	694
	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Res. Grad. . .	2	—	—	2	3	6
Third year . .	171	169	187	178	219	176
Second year . .	198	207	191	238	217	186
First year . .	280	244	311	296	289	287
Unclassified . .	—	—	—	82	76	84
Specials . . .	63	64	70	3	4	5
	714	684	759	799	808	744

The following tables show the sources from which the twelve successive classes have been drawn, both as to previous college training and as to geographical districts: —

Class of	HARVARD GRADUATES.			Total.
	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	
1904	47	5	17	69
1905	44	4	20	68
1906	52	7	32	91
1907	44	6	40	90
1908	39	5	27	71
1909	30	6	29	65
1910	46	9	38	93
1911	35	5	18	58
1912	36	10	28	74
1913	42	7	33	82
1914	31	6	16	53
1915	24	4	21	49

GRADUATES OF OTHER COLLEGES.

Class of	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	Total.
1904	25	29	74	128
1905	23	27	78	128
1906	30	45	92	167
1907	32	33	89	154
1908	19	33	96	148
1909	30	24	98	152
1910	25	27	101	153
1911	26	29	104	159
1912	38	33	150	221
1913	18	27	151	196
1914	27	37	151	215
1915	28	29	165	222

HOLDING NO DEGREE.

Class of	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	Total.	Total of Class.
1904	22	—	10	32	229
1905	12	2	18	32	228
1906	25	1	9	35	293
1907	18	5	18	41	285
1908	14	1	9	24	243
1909	11	3	12	26	243
1910	15	1	18	34	280
1911	12	1	14	27	244
1912	7	2	7	16	311
1913	5	—	13	18	296
1914	15	—	6	21	289
1915	8	—	8	16	287

As the sixteen Harvard seniors in the first-year class have in each instance completed the work required for the A.B. degree, all members of the class are virtually college graduates. The same is true of practically the entire school. Of the eighty-four unclassified students twenty-nine have entered this year, and of these, twenty-two are graduates of a college or university, and seven are graduates of law schools.

One hundred and thirty-six colleges and universities have representatives now in the school, as compared with one hundred and forty-five last year and one hundred and thirty-eight the previous year. In the first-year class eighty-four colleges and universities are represented as follows:—

Harvard 65; Yale 27; Princeton 26; Dartmouth 18; Brown 8; Bowdoin, University of California, Williams, 6; University of Arkansas, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, 4; Amherst, Bates, Cornell University, Ohio State University, University of Texas, 3; Boston, Carleton, Clark, Colorado, Fordham University, University of Georgia, Holy Cross, Indiana University, University of Kansas, University of Kentucky, Kenyon, Knox, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Louisiana State University, University of Nebraska, University of North Carolina, University of Oregon, Rutgers, Trinity (Conn.), Tufts, Wake Forest, Washington and Jefferson, University of Wisconsin, 2; Acadia, Alabama, Polytechnic Institute, University of Alabama, Albright, Allegheny, Butler, Catholic University of America, Central University, Charleston, Coe, Colgate University, DePauw University, Doane, Earlham, George-

town, Grinnell, Gustavus Adolphus, Hampden-Sidney, Hanover, Hastings, Hendrix, University of Illinois, Iowa State, University of Iowa, Johns Hopkins University, Lafayette, Lake Forest, Loyola University, McGill University, Newberry, University of New Brunswick, Pomona, Redfield, Roanoke, University of Rochester, St. John's (Md.), St. Lawrence University, University of the South, University of South Carolina, Union, University of Utah, Wesleyan University (Conn.), Wheaton, Wooster University, 1.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COMPULSORY ASEXUALIZATION OF CRIMINALS AND INSANE PERSONS. — On the theory that modern scientific investigation has demonstrated that idiocy, insanity, and criminality are hereditary, several states have recently passed statutes providing for the compulsory asexualization of the inmates of insane asylums and state prisons in cases where it seems advisable to a board of medical examiners.¹ The application of this provision to others besides criminals and the manner and purpose of its imposition make it clear that it should not be regarded as a punishment but as an exercise of the police power. This power certainly enables the state to take some measures to protect itself against the birth of undesirable citizens, since limitations on the right to marry have been upheld on this ground.² Furthermore, the fact that this purpose is achieved by performing an operation is not a fatal objection, for it is clear that a state can inflict physical injury on individuals for the protection of society. Compulsory vaccination laws, for instance, have been upheld,³ and the operation of vasectomy, at least, is hardly more serious than vaccination.⁴ If, therefore, there is a probability that the persons to be operated upon will produce insane or degenerate offspring, the statutes are constitutional. Since the insanity of lunatics is generally inherited,⁵ the statutes, in so far as they apply to lunatics, would thus seem to be valid.⁶

With regard to criminals, however, the statutes are less easy to sustain. The researches of criminologists have demonstrated that a large

¹ IND., LAWS, 1907, c. 215; CONN., PUB. ACTS, 1909, c. 209; CAL., STAT., 1909, c. 720; IA., LAWS, 1911, c. 129.

² *Lonas v. State*, 3 Heisk. (Tenn.) 287; *State v. Gibson*, 36 Ind. 389; *Gould v. Gould*, 78 Conn. 242, 61 Atl. 604.

³ *Morris v. Columbus*, 102 Ga. 792, 30 S. E. 850; *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S. 11, 25 Sup. Ct. 358.

⁴ See 27 MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL, 134. Vasectomy is a comparatively simple and painless operation consisting of the cutting into and binding up of a small portion of the vas deferens. It effectively sterilizes the subject but does not impair his health or take away his sexual instincts.

⁵ See LOMBROSO, CRIME: ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES, 168.

⁶ The right of the state to confine insane persons in asylums is clearly established. *Dowdell*, petitioner, 169 Mass. 387, 389, 47 N. E. 1033, 1034. This right has sometimes been based on the state's authority to care for the helpless. See *Dowdell*, petitioner, *supra*; *Chavannes v. Priestly*, 80 Ia. 316, 320, 45 N. W. 766, 768. In some cases, however, it is certainly based also on the state's right to protect society. See *Shenango v. Wayne*, 34 Pa. St. 184, 186; *Keleher v. Putnam*, 60 N. H. 30, 31. Preventing the procreation of lunatics is merely another method of exercising this right of social protection.